

Senator Reed, Chairman of Committee, is Opposed To Food Administrations

GIVES POISON AMPLE TIME TO SINK IN DEEP

New York Writer Considers Hawaiian Supar Price As Being Somewhat Uncertain

Unfair treatment of the food admintration and the sugar commissions by senute investigating committee beof the attitude and known sentients of Senator Reed, chairman of committee, is charged in a letter meived by a local agency from its ew York correspondent this week. The riter says that the attacks were nuclied and the poison given time to ak in before the food administration gives its chance and it is uncer-how serious the damage has been hether it can be readily rectified a the facts are fully brought out the food administration and the ar fommissions. The letter was tten Decomber 22 and said: avestigation One Bided This has been a week of stagnation

he market. All the men of light leading have been, either voluntar-er involuntarily, detained at Washton and kept so busy stemming the tracks of the Iconoclasts of the trade in they have had no time or thought anything else. The investigation far has been and, deliberately so, ory much one sided.

the food commission was a detest thing and took pains to exclude testimony that could be construct favor. He has succeeded broadcast throughout the peculiar point of view and his peculiar point of view and the poison time to sink in. the belated opportunity given od commissioners to say some-their own defense will be time-t to permit the public to strike judgement is another question, which does not particularly the malcontents. Sufficient for at they got in the first blow or below the belt is

of raws for the week have been ble but such as they have negligible but such as they have were on the duty paid basis of 5.92 The freight rate from North as compared with the market price of Cubs ports has been definitely good sugars.

definite contract with the Cu-inters to agree to sell 2,500,600 stifute for gasoline has but recently the coming crop at 4.60 cents has to be delivered to tournage. A great deal of difficulty has been of the coming crop at 4.60 cents. Cubs to be delivered to tonnage shed by the commissioners at the puttern of each plantation. In vantage over the smaller concerns bags. d all would get a square deal. As affirmatory of this rumor we have at received the following 'Announceto the Trade No. 3':

"In order to increase rapidly lies of sugar to the United he supplies of sugar to the United States, the cooperation of sellers of luban and also of Porto Rico is accusally requested in offering as

recelly requested in offering as ge quantities as possible of sure for shipment during Decemr and early January.

"To facilitate the forwarding these early sugars pending the appletion of the proposed Cuban uract, the International Sugar mmittee confirms its previous rances to representatives of an sellers that it will receive sugars from Cuba at such a cost and freight as well, afdeducting freight, yield a net ce to the seller of about 4,60 from principal north side or 4.55 f.o.b. from principal

outh side ports. to later adjustment."

Harvesting in Cuba is getting un way with the latest report inding against 48.77, and 51 at the apte date in 1916, 1915 and 1914 ned Product

famine on refined augar is still us. On all sides we learn of the consumer being sugarless in te of assertions to the contrary. The ean is quoting 8.15 cents basis le the other refiners are still pegged'

8,05 cents. "WELCH & COMPANY,
T. T. MACDONALD,
"2nd Vice-President."

John Lennox, who recently resigned from the management of Sachs & Co., to enter into other business, was present at a meeting yesterday as a new at a meeting yesterday as a new to these promoters by carrying on spe-obtain sufficience of the Board of Retail Trades. cial investigations in the various dis-

## WILL BE BIG. BREAKING RECORDS

Early Estimates Place Output At Four Hundred Thousand Tons and Improvements Go Ahead Despite Handicaps

MANII.A, Philippine Islands, Nov-ember 3—The cane crop of this year in the Philippines has made a most ex-cellent growth notwithstanding the fact that it received a slight excess of rain during the early part of the season in several of the sugar districts. It is somewhat early to predict with any degree of accuracy the yield for this degree of accuracy the yield for this season, since late typhoons and ravages by locusts often cause a decided difference even so near the harvest period. Should favorable conditions prevail the sugar production may be expected to amount to between 390,000 and 400,000 ordinary tons, which is alightly above normal. above normal. Cane in Good Condition

During the months of July, August and September, the heart of the rainy season, there were very faw severe storms in the sugar districts, and consequently the cane stands much more nearly creet than is usual at this season. There was a normal amount of rain in July and the fore part of Aurain in July and the fore part of August, but since that time until October an unusually dry spell prevailed. In normal years the ground is usually so wet that it is impossible to do any plowing. This year, as a contrast, the work of plowing has been conducted almost constantly on the various plantations and much land has already been prepared for planting.

One thing of interest in connection with the cane crop is the fact that the ration cane is better than usual. This may be attributed partly to the fact that through the efforts of the Bureau of Agriculture demonstration stations, attention was given to the rations erop from the time the previous crop was harvested until the cane was laid The system of leaving the trash over the ground in the form of a heavy mulch instead of burning it off as usual has caused an increased growth during the dry season. Little Sugar Movement

some time, due largely to the lack of sufficient ocean transportation to America. While there is still a great deal of sugar in the various ware-houses, there have been few buyers willing to offer more than a nomical price, since there is but a limited num-ber of vessels making this trip and the freight rates are subject to great fluc-

The supply of low grades of sugar used locally is nearly exhausted. These sugars have brought a very low price

experienced in securing the necessary sugar bags for the coming crop. though there are various vegetable fibers produced in abundance here, none way there would be no chance for fibers produced in abundance here, none influential sugar company to gain of this material is manufactured into

Because of the extensive crop before the large Calamba sugar factory, it has been found necessary to increase the boiling house equipment by effect of the same diameter as the original. This factory is now capable of handling approximately 2000 tons of

evaporators, crystallizers, and centrifugais. These have invariably given
better results than the open kettle factories, as the centrifugal sugarwhich
they manufacture meets with a ready
market and commands a good price,
market and commands a good price,
market and commands a good price,
find the shortage is already felt on
the latest factories to be thus
the shortage is already felt on
further felt later. factories by the addition of vacuum evaporators, crystallizers, and centrifthe second factory of its type in that

province. Proposed Government Centrals The project of building government sugar centrals has been temporarily abandoned due to the extremely abnormal conditions prevailing at present. A plan was devised for successfully financing this work, but it was found to be extremely difficult, not to say imposcommodities to the islands. There is no loss of interest on the part of the government or of the sugar planters, and as soon as normal conditions again prevail this project will be pushed with renewed activity. sible, to purchase and transport the heavy machinery when there are scarcegovernment projects there are projects for numerous factories to be built by various private corporations. The sa-gar section of the bureau of agricul-ou account of the lack of ships and ture has rendered valuable assistance the high freight rates it is difficult to

Colorado Makes Statewide Campaign To Secure Larger Out-put of Sugar For Year

DENVER Celo. Die, 10 A state wide campaign for a larger beet acre age in 1918 is being made by the su gar companies in cooperation with Poderal and State food authorities and representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture. In connection with this campaign, the fol nection with this campaign, the following striking statement of the situation from the aspect of patriotic duty has been prepared by a well informed authority on the best sugar industry: Production Dominant Need

"We cannot produce everything we consume, but what we can produce we should."

should.

"This thought must be dominant if Americanism is to prevail against Pan-German militarism. In that great, in-dispensable food of modera life, sugar, Germany is self-sustaining, and independent of all sea borne commerce, and we cannot cut off the supply, because the supply is home grown. the supply is home grown.

'Previous to the war, England's su

"Previous to the war, England's sugar bowl, for the most part, was filled with sugar from Pan-German sugar beet fields. The Prench sugar bowl was supplied almost entirely with sugar from her own sugar beet fields before they were destroyed by the Germans. These two sugar bowls required approximately three million tons to fill. "Our own sugar bowl has been filled with sugar from our beet and cane fields on the mainland, from the cane fields of our insular possessions, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and, to the extent of about 50 percent of our tatal requirements, from the

"Moral: As a war measure we of the West should consume less sugar and produce more. As a peace meas-ire, we of the West should consume ure, we of the West should consume more sugar and produce still more.

'It rests entirely with the American sugar beet farmer as to how well we are going to meet this obligation. In days gone by sugar was regarded as a food. The American boys in the treaches, as well as our allies, must be sugar in 1918 than we did in 1917, we sugar in 1918 than we did in 1917, we certainly must consume enough less at home to supply the soldiers in the treaches as well as the civil population of France and England and our other allies.

'We can't have the cake and eat it, too. We can't have the boys in khaki

The freight rate from North to Caba ports has been definitely good sugars.

During the last quarter there have the state of the sugar, one in the sugar, while 50 tons of refined sugar, as slip twixt the cup and the lip days.

There is at present a large supply of alcohol on hand and very few shipments of any but the highest grades have been made for export. Due to the high freight rates prevailing, it is to the effect that the internal sugar commission is about to a definite contract with the Cabassan planters to agree to sell 2,500,600 to the sugar in the sugar factories all over Colorado are feeling the effects of the zero neutrals of the world are shouting for weather which was experienced over have been made for export. Due to the high freight rates prevailing, it has been found impracticable to ship this product at a profit for any great distance and its use locally as a subpanters to agree to sell 2,500,600 to the sugar of the product the cake and eat it, but not yet under cane cultivation, and higher prices for their product, the count of the sugar factories all over Colorado are feeling the effects of the zero neutrals of the world are shouting for weather which was experienced over weather which was experienced over have been made for export. Due to the high freight rates prevailing, it has been found impracticable to ship this product at a profit for any great distance and its use locally as a subpant of the sugar factories all over Colorado are feeling the effects of the zero neutrals of the world are neut the reduction of sugar content. The weather following this freeze was un-usually warm and has added heating and sponging to the other injuries,-Facts About Sugar.

# SUPPLY OF LABOR IS

cane per day, though the average grind has been a growing shortage of labor will no doubt be slightly lower. The occasioned by departures from the Licrop this year shows every indication lands of those who have either return-of being even larger than that of last ed to their old homes or have sought

tricts, and in addition the sugar labora tory has compiled data which will be

Work is progressing rapidly at the local sugar refinery, where instalments of the necessary apparatus for the Norit system of making sugar have been received. It is hoped that this vegetable carbon will accomplish all that is claimed for it and that it will in a short time replace the bone-black, which

quickline for the claifficationoftheir r quicklime for the clarification of their juices. Heretofore this material has been imported largely from Japan, but sufficient quantities. - Pacts

Supply Will Be Less Than Demand Even When Exigencies of War Have Passed

J. W. Knight, the director of the

J. W. Knight, the director of the News Bureau of the Republic of Cuba, submits his views on the coming Cuba sugar crops in the following carefully prepared statements. He says:

"When a few days ago Cuban sugar planters, who will raise 60 percent of this year's sugar cane crop, buried hatchet with H. C. Hoover's Interna-tional Sugar Commission they pledged hatchet with H. C. Hoover's Interna-tional Sugar Commission, they pledged themselves to loose upon the markets of our allies the greatest output the world has ever known. Three and a half million tons of sugar will go from Cuban ports in the next six months to cuban ports in the next six months to ease the aching world's sweet tooth. Cables brought the news that the great sugar mills at the Centrales Palma and Mansti had already began to crush the jnice from the cane—the earliest recorded date for the starting up of the mills. Soon more than 200 other mills, from Pinar del Rio to Oriente, will be netice.

active. Shortage to Continue

"The world's sugar shortage, statisticians tell us, is at an end. the fact remains that today, and for years to come, the world will be short of sugar; its price may be regulated, its use may be conserved, production may increase, but for a decade after the war's end there'will still be a sugar they were destroyed by the Germans. These two sugar bowls required approximately three million tons to fill.

'Our own sugar bowl has been filled with sugar from our beet and cane fields of our insular possessions, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippinea, and, to the extent of about 50 percent of our tatal requirements, from the cane fields of Guba. It is obvious, therefore, that only partially to fill the English and French sugar bowls, we must give of the contents of our own bowl.

Consume Less, Produce More duction to its needs Land Barely Suffices

"Had there been no war the situa-tion would have been almost the same. It is a fact which agrarian economists

thority and for years director of the Royal Dutch experiment station in West Java, as well as George Martineau, the English sugar expert, agree that permanent economies in sugar manufacture and consumption are urgently necessary. To lower the price the grower receives will only curtail and the price than to the price that the price th BELOW DEMANDS NOW

the grower, receives will only curtail production, there being today such an opposed status and potential equilibrium of sugar needs and other food needs as to permit of no price reaction. Continued high prices to the sugar producer, and the regulation and eventual elimination altogether of the refiner so as to safeguard the consumer, compared to the problems. has been a growing shortage of labor prise the only solution of the problem occasioned by departures from the Istineau writes in a letter, 'certainly are

crop this year shows every indication of being even larger than that of last year. The previous crop surpassed all expectations, with a total output of over 30,000 tons of sugar.

Several muscovado factories have lately been converted into centrifugal factories by the addition of vacuum evaporators, crystallizers, and centriffuture will rely upon either old-fash ioned brown sugar or 'plantation granulated' to meet the craving of his palate and the demands of his pocket-book. Senator Broussard of Louisiana is another student on sugar economics who holds even stronger similar views. "Writing from Amsterdam less than six weeks ago, Dr. Prinsen-Geerligs asserted that the farmers in Germany would be unable to supply their in-ternal demands until long after the war. With favorable treatment from the Imperial German Food Administra-tion, they are complaining of the low price for which sugar has to be sold. Raw beet sugar in Germany, he re-veals, was 15 marks for 50 kilos at the outset of the war, and, though it has increased to 24 cents for 50 kilos to day, the shortage of land for beet cul-tivation, owing to the necessity of producing vegetable fats and meat ani-mals, and the attraction of other forms of cultivation, have re dered the German beet grower's contion prealtered condition that peace would bring. 'In Austria, too,' Dr. Prinsen-Geerligs adds, 'the manufacturers are saking a better official price, and even

if they gain the advance, which is not all certain, sugar will not be as ex-

Effort Is Made To Speed Up **Home Production During War** 

MANILA; December 15—(Associated Press)—To enable the Philippine Islands to play their part in saving the world from the pinch of hunger, the Philippine congress has passed a bill through both houses authorizing the appointment of an administrator to take charge of a campaign for the stimulation of food production. Compulsory labor is one of the manne the Philippine secretary of agriculture is authorized to adopt, if necessary.

In this connection, the long expected bill to permit the importation of Chinese laborers has been introduced in congress. It provides that they shall

nose laborers has been introduced in congress. It provides that they shall be allowed to remain in this country only five years and may not acquire any property during this period of contract. At the end of five years they will be returned by the government to the country whence they came. Attong opposition to this bill is expected from the labor interests. If it is approved it must then go to the congress of the United States for final approval since the Philippine Congress in not authorized to act alone on immigration questions.

Another bill is under consideration compelling the registration of all able bedied men who are without work. Municipal governments are empowered to offer them work of some sort and if they refuse, to send them to jail.

There is also a proposed measure enabling the government to fix the prices of all food products and investing the scorelary of commerce and communications with the powers of dictator in this matter. He will seize all business connected with the sale of food stuff, that is being run at an exerbitant profit.

profit.

It is expected that, in some form both the stimulation of food production and the regulation of food prices will surely become law. In each case the regulation will continue in force till a year after the close of the war.

Demand for sugar shares is on the increase. The stock exchange sheets are taking on the appearance of the days long before the war and listed securities have supplanted in interest the lower priced stecks on the "yellow sheet". Of these listed stocks sugar shares are leading the way and thousand share days have become common again.

Yesterday sales amounted to 1264 shares of which sugar stocks furnished 813 and other securities 451. Olaa furnished the largest business, Hawaiian Pineapple next and Ohau next. The market was firm and strong. Among the brokers the opinion pre-vails that sugar stocks reached their

low price some weeks ago and that the pendulum is now swinging upward. This opinion they reach from the pre-ponderence of buying orders over sellng orders. Investors are not expecting returns no the stocks such as were paid last year and the year before but they are tak-ing on their purchases at prices ma-

terially lower than then prevailed. They consider that prices have been adjusted to the new conditions.

It is not anticipated in brokerage circles that the atock exchange business will assume proportions equal to those phich prevailed when the "buil market" was on more than a year ago. They do look, however, to an increase in business in sugar shares over the present and the more sanguine are forcasting the return of 2000 share days in the near future.

ITALIAN SUGAR FAMINE

Italy is having the worst sugar famine of any country in Europe, if reports from an exchange are correct. The crop failed, the stocks were exhausted and the price of sugar was raised to an incredible level. The weet maunfacturers have had their licenses withdrawn, and there is nothing but bitter and no bitter sweet. Spain has not fared much better for there the production has been placed at only 100,000 tons. Neither of the countries are able to get supplies.

BELGIAN SUGAR CROP

The Belgiah sugar erop is placed at 130,000 tons. The German authorities requisition considerable of this amount, but there seems to be other stocks on hand and the inhabitants are faring quite well, better than has been antique

nated.' The conclusion being that in Austria, were it not for the despotie control of sugar manufacture and of sugar distribution, the producers could not realize an existence. "In France, in the Cette district, the chambers of commerce are endeavoring to solve present and future scarcity of

sugar by manufacturing it from grapes. In neutral countries, such as Sweden, Dr. Prinsen-Geerligs points out the government is enforcing the planting of maple trees in a faint hope that the needs of the people may be met by the expansion of the sugar supply. Eliminating of the refiners has a lready been discussed officially in Germany, and the substitution of a better grade of raw sugar." pensive as in other countries better sit | grade of raw sugar."

# SENTIMENT GROWS SUGAR CHINESE LABORERS FOR BRINGING

Mainland Is Making Demand But California, Proposes Purely
Temporary Use By Embodying
Plans For Deportation

Old Crop Almost Cleared Up and
New Crop Only Eighty Per-

Much interest has been roused in Honolulu by the Associated Press despatches which told of the action of the California Development Hoard in favoring the immigration for the period of the war at least of Chinese farmers and farm labor. This coming from California was considered decidedly surprising because of the past attitude of the people of that state toward Oriental labor. With the labor problem looming up larger for the Islands the change of attitude on the part of California takes on added importance. In California the sentiment has been working toward Chinese labor for several months past, in fact almost since the passage of the Selective Draft Law, As far back as November 23 concerted action looking toward such a policy was taken. This was at the convention of the California Fruit Growers Association when George H. Hecke,

In the bulletin of the twelfth federal reserve district issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Prancisco and reviewing conditions in the district up to January 1, it was said:

"The supply of farm laborers which has been insdequate during the pasty year, and which has been diminished by the military draft, promises to be materially short of the needs of the coming year. The suggestion is being made with increasing frequency that a large number, perhaps 200,000, of Chinese farmers be brought to this country, under bond for their return, to raise grops during the war. Apparently no objection is made to the proposal except by the labor unions. The importance of increasing food production is vital."

Planters Do Not Urge

Planters Do Not Urge

reports of high wages paid in munition factories on the mainland. Many Fili-pinos, also, have gone back to the Phil-ippines. Thus it appears that the Filipinos, are not orderly, reputable citi-zens, in a large number of cases, that other labor refuses to work with them and to remain on plantations with them, and they do not remain perma-

Attitude is Changing

With these points in view and with the changing attitude on the mainland it will not be strange if the planters shall soon come out and join in the demand for the admission of Chinese at least for the time of the war.

The argument is advanced that the mainland proposal will not meet the needs of the Islands. With the Filipinos it has been shown that where several fhousand males are brought in arimes of violence increase. It is urged that if the men are allowed to bring it has been allowed to bring in the war tax provisions, especially those which relate to the question of invested capital. To determine these questions several of the sugar companies have retained the services of Ralph S. Johnstone, the former acting collector of internal revenue here as an expert adviser.

Already some of the campanies have laid their plans for reduction of dividends by declaration of lower rates while others are conting on letting such reductions come through the declaration of fewer or smaller extra dividends or both. None of the plantathat if the men are allowed to bring idends or both. None of the planta-their wives here there would be less thous are expecting a year that will disorder and a better and more de-be in any way commensurate with pendable class of labor could be se-either 1917 or 1916.

### RIVENBURGH THROWS OUT

Two applications for land found in the box when the Kalopa land drawing was held were thrown out because Land Commissioner Bertram G. Riven burgh believed both had been cast by the same person as they were almost identical. One bore the name of Henaro Cravalho and the other Meinaro Cravalho. One was filed December 18 and the other December 22. In both cases the other December 22. Is both cases the applicant made his mark in the presence of a notary public, Frank S. Teixeira. One name drew No. 40 and the other No. 60,

J. Kenney of Calgary, Canada, who visits the Islands each winter, is a recent arrival in the city. He will remain here several months during late. For sale by all dealers. Benson, which time he will tour each island of the group. the group.

New Crop Only Eighty Per-cent Behind Last Year

tion of the California Fruit Growers
Association when George H. Hecke,
state herticultural commissioner, was
authorized to appoint a committee to
seek from congress admission of Chinese or other labor and resolutions setting forth the need were passed. Such
committee was named on December 11.

Reserve Bank Speaks

In the bulletin of the twelfth federal

soon be manifestly improved. Shippers yesterday said the shipping board was evidently undertaking to do its part While others have taken up the matter of bringing Chinese labor to Hawaii and a memorial to congress has been presented, the Pinnters' Association that the lands of the lainnds were to in the theory of the association that the lands of the lainnds were to in the distributed among citizens of the United States and that it was the hope of the government to see the agricultural lands of the island so owned and tilled. This, together with the known attitude of Hawaii's nearest in neighbor. California, may have held them back from endorsing the proposal. Filipinos Detriment

Filipinos Detriment

Filipinos labor is a detriment and not an asset to the Islands and this fact is coming more and more into recognition. Spanish and Portuguese will not work, willingly, on the same plantation with them. The major proportion of the crimes of violence in the Islands can be laid to the Filipinos, court statistics prove. In the past few months there has been a considerable exodus of Spanish labor, moved by the employment of Filipinos here and led by the reports of high wages paid in munition factories on the mainland. Many Fili-

uncertainty as to what shipping fa-cilities, if any, are to be supplied for all water shipments to the Eastern market. If there is to be no such faeilities or if they are not sufficient to carry all of the Eastern sugar, then it will mean a considerable addition to freight costs, for boat and rail will be several dollars a ton higher than will be all water shipments.

dentiy. The number now employed only makes up for the falling off of Japanese plantation labor since the importation of Flippinos.

As yet there is much uncertainty attaching to the sugar industry and probable profits. There are still a number of agencies that are at sea as to a number of the war tax provisions.

### TEACHERS ON THE JOB

All of the new teachers employed LAND APPLICATIONS for the new year by the school board have new arrived and will assume their

### CURE THAT COUGH.

When you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have Advertisement.